

of pronotum with a regular row of 16 bristles (sometimes broken off); lateral margins and posterior lobe with bristles. Mesonotum with a distinct oblique earina from each basal angle to scutellum, also with six or seven bristles. Scutellum strongly convex, with a few bristles in middle and others at the sides. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen the veins obsolete; membrane with only one basal cell; surface regularly covered with long semi-erect bristles. Legs relatively long covered with stout bristles and a few pale hairs. Abdomen with a fairly dense pale decumbent pubescence.

Male genitalia figured. Base of left elasper much narrower than in *C. droserae* but its apex similarly bladed with the tip bent at a more acute angle. Aedeagus with vesica showing three tuberculate lobes. Pygophor with dorsal process much longer and more acute (Fig. 3a) than in *C. droserae*.

Total length: ♂ 3.3 mm., ♀ 4.1-4.6 mm. Width across humeral angles: ♂ 1.0 mm., ♀ 1.2 mm.

Habitat: Western Australia, Lesmurdie, Sept. 1952, type male, paratype male, 3 paratype females and 2 nymphs on *Drosera pallida*; 2 females (in spirit) on *Drosera pallida* (M. C. Russell Coll.). Kalamunda, Sept. 1952, 4 paratype females on *Drosera erythrorrhiza*, 2 paratype males and 2 paratype females on *Drosera pallida* (A. M. Douglas Coll.).

Type and paratypes in British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London, paratypes in Western Australian Museum, Perth.

These two species appear to be very variable but usually *C. russelli* can be readily distinguished from *C. droserae* by the narrow, posterior marginal, brown band on pronotum, the brown crescent-shaped mark in middle corium, the more slender first antennal segment with black markings reduced to base and apex, the V-mark on pale head, the left genital clasper in male with base narrow and pallid in colour and the longer more pointed process on dorsal margin of mouth of pygophor.

A NEW SPECIES OF EPITRIX (COLEOPTERA HALTICINAE) FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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Epitrix australis sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, black, the basal segments of the antennae and tibiae fulvous, the prothorax feebly and not closely punctured, the elytra irregularly punctate-striate, underside with very fine short pubescence. Length, 3 mm.

♂ and ♀ head shining black impunctate, a feeble transverse impression between the eyes, the mandibles fulvous, antennae extending nearly to the middle of the elytra, the six basal segments tinged with fulvous, the five apical fuscous and more pubescent, the first segment the longest, and more dilated, the five



Epitrix australis sp. nov.

apical segments more dilated. Prothorax shining black, about twice as broad as long, very finely and not closely punctured, the sides slightly rounded and margined, the anterior angles blunt, a transverse impression in front of the basal margin. Scutellum very small. Elytra black slightly broader than the base of the prothorax, widest about the middle, thence rounded to the apex, irregularly punctate-striate. Legs with the femora blackish and all the tibiae and tarsi fulvous, clothed with very fine short pubescence. Under-side with the ventral segments of the abdomen tinged with fuscous, and pubescent.

♂ with the anterior tarsi more dilated.

W. Australia, Lesmurdie. 5 specimens collected by M. C. Russell and forwarded by L. Glauert; on *Drosera pallida*. Holotype and 4 paratypes.

This species is allied to *E. picea* Waterh. from W. Australia, King George's Sound, collected by C. Darwin, which was originally described as *Haltica*, and transferred by Weise in 1923 to *Epitrix*. It differs in being twice the size and chiefly in the shape of the prothorax which is not so contracted in front.

NOTES ON INSECTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUNDEWS (*DROSERA*) AT LESMURDIE

By M. C. RUSSELL, Como.

As a supplement to the foregoing papers by Dr. China and Mr. Bryant I append the following notes from my field observations on specimens discussed by them, together with a brief note on the Scorpion Fly, *Harpobittacus australis*. At the time the field notes were written I was not aware that the Mirid bugs were of two different species so that the following notes must be read as applicable to both, at least until further work reveals specific differences in their habits.